THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

to a Critic of the Advocates of Woman Suffrage-Desire of Women to Vote Shown-Property Rights of Women Still Incomplete.

It has been observed a million times. nore or less, that logic is strictly a mascuine endowment, and that because women are so sadly deficient in it is one of the strongst reasons why they should not have the ranchise. Women themselves will plead guilty to an utter inability to see the conection between the two.

Those of them, for instance, who have followed closely the present vote-getting tour of the President of the United States have observed that there have been a hundred appeals to men's emotions where there has been one to their logic. Women are so appeals to the reason in the drums and horns, the fireworks, torchlight processions, gaudy uniforms and kegs of beer that form o conspicuous a part of every campaign.

They wonder, too, how the newly landed immigrant so quickly becomes possessed of this absolutely necessary qualification for voting, and they conclude that it must be like a beard-something women cannot expect to attain. But that which puzzles them more than anything else is what becomes of this superior masculine attribute when its leading exponents the great

ditors—attempt to discuss the question itself of woman suffrage.

Take, for example, a recent editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer on the refusal of certain women in Wisconsin to pay taxes unless allowed the franchise:

inless allowed the franchise:

There is no direct relation between paying taxes and voting. There is no taxation in this country without representation, except in a few isolated cases. If the electoral franchise were a natural right it ought to be exercised by every one. It is not a natural right, but is a duty assessed by law upon the head of the family. Until our friends of both sexes set it firmly fixed in their minds that the unit in any government is the family, and not the individual, they will get tangled up in a lot of troubles. The male of 21 years and upward is made a voter because he either is the head of a family or the potential one. head of a family or the potential one This is perhaps not so much a question of logic as of fact. There is not one line in the National Constitution, or in the Constitution of a single State, not one word in the Federal or the State laws, intimating that the franchise is conferred on a man because he is "the head of a family or the potential one." There is not a line or a word in any of the above authorities making "the family the unit of government." If it were so the father would represent

until the sons married. In framing the homestead laws for the Territories Congress has often virtually made women the heads of families. In 1902 the United States Court of Appeals of Virginia held that when the support of the family rests upon the wife, she is the head of the family, even though the husband be living. According to the Inquirer the woman then should do the

The only unit of representation in this country is the individual. The father of a family has no more electoral rights than a bachelor, and in conferring the ballot on a man of 21 the State does not take the slightest account as to whether he is married on ever avvects to be. The man married or ever expects to be. The majority of male immigrants come here without their families, but this has no effect on their enfranchisement. The *Inquirer* is challenged to produce any proof whatever of its assertions on these points.

Nowhere in Federal or State Constitutions or laws is the suffrage defined as

Nowhere in Federal or State Constitutions or laws is the suffrage defined as a duty," but always as a "right" or a "privilege." The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments did not confer any new right on the negro, they simply undertook to protect him in the exercise of what apparently he already possessed. But, by whatever name this individual representation is called, it ought morally, legally and constitutionally to belong to women itizens exactly the same as to men citizens.

In the early days of the Government here was the closest relation between axation and representation, as only taxpayers were allowed to vote. In some states the payment of a poll-tax is still a prerequisite. Many States permit only taxpayers to vote on questions of special taxation, and New York, Louisiana and Montana include women in this list. In several States women cannot exercise

In several States women cannot exercise back to the original method of depriving non-taxpayers of all suffrage, and the plan is being discussed in the North. There is no State, however, which takes a man's taxes and then deprives him of his representation, unless he is insane, idiotic or a convicted criminal. But all of the States, except four, take the full quota of taxes from every woman who bas a dollar's worth of anything taxable, and do not allow her the slightest voice as to how they shall back to the original method of depriving the slightest voice as to how they shall be expended or who shall disburse them. There is "taxation without representation" in hundreds of thousands of such cases, and if they were men instead of women the *Inquirer* would soon learn through their protests that there is a very decided

listen to the Philadelphia Press, an inveterate opponent of equal suffrage, as it comments on the large vote of women as the spring elections in Kansas: The women are evidently disposed to the ballot as far as they are permitted \* \*

relation between paying taxes and voting.

But for an example of still finer logic

If the advocates of woman suffrage could give the public some continuous examples of its use, such as occurred last week in Topeka, they might be able to dissipate or, at least, modify the adverse sentiment Where are the women expected to give this continuous performance? They can

vote but once a year in Kansas, and it is only in the alternate years that Mayors are elected. The ratio of the women's vote compared to the registration is always just about the same as it was this year. In 1901 the women of Topeka cast 5,335 votes; in 1903 they cast 5,937. The official statistics show a steady gain year to year, since 1887, in the number of women who make use of their restricted suffrage. Kan-sas, therefore, gives as much of a "con-tinuous example" as the election laws will respir

The figures from the four States where women have the full suffrage, showing that they exercise it in a larger proportion than the men, have been quoted so often as to become a weariness. If these were written in letters of living light over the sanctum door of the Philadelphia Press, and all the other papers whose editors are opposed to the enfranchisement of women, they would keep right on saying that whenever any very large number of women want to yot the men will joyfully give them the

utter fallacy of this statement has Just had a striking illustration in Illinois.
Abill to grant municipal suffrage to women was in the Legislature of that State for months during the state of the was in the Legislature of that State for months during the present vear. A list of the great organizations of women supporting the bill has been given in this column. They comprised over 100,000 representatives of the education, philanthropy, religion and patriotism of the State. It would not have been possible for any measure to have had a stronger backing of women.

What was the result? Simply this: That all the influence which could be brought to bear was not strong enough to get this bill out of the committee of either House, in order that the legislators might have chance to vote on it. Men fall back with comfortable com-

placency on the declaration that when any considerable number of women want the ballot they are ready to give it. This is not true. The great majority of men do not want women to vote and do not intend that they shall so long as it is possible to prevent it.

In recent years, however, they have the point where it is politic to follow the example of Adam and lay the burden woman herself. This is simply one preparatory school.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. phase of the long struggle and must run its course as the others have done.

Another very common but fallacious FACTS ABOUT TAXATION AND assertion may be illustrated by a recent editorial from the San Francisco Bulletin, which, after referring to the days when a wife had no legal existence, said:

Since then, especially in this country, women have got, through the good will of men, whatever legislation they desired, except the suffrage. Throughout the United States women, generally speaking, have property rights equal to those of men. In many States a wife may declare a homestead on a portion of the husband's property, and thus secure to herself the right of survivor-ship. The law, in most States, no longer favors the father over the mother in awarding the guardianship of children. The laws are equal in their application to men and to women. All the trades and professions are open to woman. She has obtained all her except the suffrage, and has re linquished none of her privileges.

The Buttetin might have added that in every one of these cases she was solemnly assured that she could gain the desired illogical, also, that they cannot see thrilling right only by the sacrifice of her most valuable privileges. In one of his California speeches a short time ago President Roosevelt also said, amid great applause, "Ours is a Government of equal rights under the law."

Now, how much truth is there in these fair-sounding declarations? Just this much that in rot constitution that in rot constitutions in the Union not

As Now, now much truth is there in these fair-sounding declarations? Just this much —that in not one State in the Union, not even where women have the franchise, do they possess equal rights with men under the law. Nowhere have married vomen the same property rights as mar-

ried m.n.
In five States the wife's property passes
into the absolute control of the husband at marriage. In over one-third of them the wife's wages earned outside the home belong to the husband. In all of them her services within the home belong wholly to the husband, and she is legally entitled only to food, clothes, shelter and medi-cine in measure according to his judgment. It is true that "she may declare a home-stead on the husband's property," but this property usually consists in what she has

property usually consists in what she has helped to earn during marriage, and all she may "declare" on it is a "homestead," to the value generally of from \$500 to \$2,000. She cannot lay claim even to this, or to a dollar's worth of their accumulations, during the husband's life, and if she die first he cannot by will dispose of the smallest she cannot by will dispose of the smallest fraction of it, even the "homestead." She is entirely helpless to provide for her children or her parents out of the results of all her

years of work and savings.

In over half the States the widow is still entitled by law only to "dower," or a life interest in one-third of the husband's (?) real estate. Instead of the law's granting the state. the mother equal guardianship of the children in most States," it does this only in nine of them and the District of Columbia. While she cannot claim a dollar of the joint earnings, her own separate property may be seized to pay the family expenses, and the husband may decide of what these expenses shall consist.

expenses shall consist.

Oh, no; this is very far from "a Government of equal rights under the law," and women are a long way from having "all their rights except the suffrage." "All the trades and professions are by no means open to them. Only two or three of the orthodox churches will ordain them to preach. In several States they are forbidden to practise law or medicine. They are practically barred from office-holding. As teachers they are nearly everywhere paid much less than men. The technical schools are still largely closed to them, and they enter the largely closed to them, and they enter the trades almost universally by working for smaller wages than men.

And everywhere women must meet not only the hardships incident to the occupation itself, but also the great obstacles of prejudice and distrust. "Everything has been gried," is a phrase which falls glibly been gained" is a phrase which falls glibly from the tongue or pen, but it is not true. A foothold has been secured, and that is all.

The Supreme Court of New York has just decided against a woman who sued the proprietor of a restaurant for refusing to serve her after 9 o'clock because she was not accompanied by a male escort. It was supposed this antiquated law had passed into innocuous desuetude, but the Justice held that the proprietor acted strictly

into innocuous desuetude, but the Justice held that the proprietor acted strictly within his prerogative.

The plaintiff based her claim on the Civil Rights bill; but it seems that this, like the Fourteenth Amendment, was intended to protect negro men, but not white women. As the law stands now a lone woman on the streets of New York who happens to be hungry after 9 o'clock can get a bite only by soliciting some stray man to accompany by soliciting some stray man to accompany her to the festal board, and if she does this she is likely to be arrested by the police. All hail to the majesty of the law!

n The Sun for several weeks as to whether men should take off their hats where there are women in the elevators of business Houses. The men seem to be having the discussion all to themselves, the women apparently feeling on this question as they do about standing in the street cars. "Give us a chance to earn an honest living and we will hang onto the straps and you may keep on your hats. Chivalry is a fine thing, but it doesn't furnish bread and butter or dresses and shoes. Men in the business districts can show their respect for women breadwinners in much more potent ways than by the empty ceremony of lifting the hat.

A spirited controversy has been running

President Roosevelt came and went, like beautiful dream, from one end of Utah a beautiful dream, from one end of Utan to the other, and not one of those big families materialized which the press agents had so industriously boomed. The stage driver did not line up his sixteen sons, and no proud mother's offspring received the Presidential kiss. If an epidemic of race suicide sets in out there shall General Manager-of-the-Itinerary Perry S. Heath be held responsible?

Since that bachelor clergyman of Jeffer son, Pa., announced that he would marry the girl who secured the largest church subscription, it is said several of the fathers are mortgaging their property to swell the fund. As a game of chance this has advantages and disadvantages some advantages and disadvantages over the traditional grabbag and the solitary oyster in the soup.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

held responsible?

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prohibition party in Pennsylvania is to hold ts State convention at Gettysburg on June 17. Five States at the Presidential election of 1900 gave more than 100,000 majorities—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconisin on the Republican and Texas on the Democratic side. The defeat of the project for a license depart-

ment, the head of which as appointed by the presen Mayor was to hold office for ten years at a salary of tions of James B. Reynolds, who was slatedword in use by politicians and not by reformers-to fill it. Some persons, unfamiliar with the po-litical conditions on the East Side, have held the opinion that through the control of licenses it is possible to exercise a vast measure of political in-fluence, but past records indicate that the political party or faction responsible for the issuance of is the one usually defeated in the districts in which they are granted most extensively.

The State from which there is the least emigration portion of migratory Americans.

A Religious Consequence of the Boer War From the Christian Intelligences

While the Beer War was still raging, the Christia people of South Africa were gladdened with the tidings of or unusual spiritual awakening in the us camps in Ceylon and India, at St. Helens and in the Bermudas, where the Boer prisoners had been banished. This awakening led to the conversion of hundreds of young men, and among them 175 resolved to consecrate themselves to missionary service in South and Central Africa, and to seek preparation for their contemplated

was deeply moved. And although greatly im-poverished by the drain and devastation of the war, they purposed to see these men through. A fund of \$50,000 was raised for the purchase of a building at Worcester, Cape Colony, to serve as a

POEMS WORTH READING. The Port o' Dreams From the Army and Navy Journal. It is just beyond the skyline

With its poppy fields of rest Where day's storm-bewildered shallop Where a silent sea of saffron Stretches inland toward the streams

That go glimmering down the valleys Of the purple port o' dreams. In the far-off gloom behind it Earth's dusky bound'ry lies. And a step beyond its outpost The hills of heaven rise:

So near that in the glory Of their mystic haze it seems That the dear dead walk beside us In the peaceful port o' dreams.

O strange and wondrous country Hiding close the goals of life Who wins to thee brings courage For the long dull march's strife And the prisoner of living Hope's freedom pledee redeems

In thine endless, boundless radiance, O blissful port o' dreams. We have called thee Heart's Desire. Or the Islands of the Blest. And the land of Finished Stories. O dreamland in the west. Yet every heart's the bound'ry f thy soul-reposing beams

O happy port o' dreams? Sail away. O weary hearted.
To the bayous of release.
Leave the drums o' life behind you at the harbor bar of peace.
Come to anchor off the headlands.
Where the light of heaven gleams. In the haven where ye would be Past the purple port o' dreams.

Art thou hope or love or heaven.

## The Motorman.

From the Pittsburg Dispotch The lever works at my command:
I'm lord and master of the brakes.
Me and the car has lots of sand—
We're not the kind that makes mistakes.
This blooming box is not so worse.
But I'm its bos for lasting keeps.
Just watch me work this here reverse!
See how it stops and backward creeps.
Hove the car and it loves me—
Just like the wife and kid, you see.

The other day we shot along—
Gee whit! we certainly did shoot!
The Juice was at its same old song
And all the trucks was following suit.
When in the middle of the track
I seed a kid engaged in play—
My heart sure gave my teeth a crack.
But did I stop the cart. Well, say!
I stopped in time—I surely did—
And thought about my little kid.

Of course, I ain't no millionaire.
But I'm not hankering for wealth.
I'd rather be quite free from care
And have the joillest kind of bealth.
I'd rather have my present joys
Than all of Rockefeller's stuff.
The best of wives!—the best of boys!
Say! That is happiness enough.
See, there she is! She'il never miss
When at my heart she throws a kiss!

## The Vine on the Spout

From the Cincinnatt Commercial-Tribune Deep in the heart of the city.

She washes and frons all day:
Her tired old hands are shaky and this.
And her hair, once yellow, is gray.
She stands near a window to labor.
And every few moments looks out
And murmurs, "You're mine," to the small, sickly

That's climbing the old water spout.

She waters it well in the twilight.
And tenderly touches the leaves
As they nod in the zephyrs that sometimes get lost
So far from the grass and the trees.
She knows every tendril it carries.
Each bud is a care, without doubt,
For she loves—with a love that is sent from above—
That vine on the old water spout.

She is wrinkled and ragged and tired.

Her children have left her. I know.

To fight the battle of life once again—
She fought it for them long ago.

Friendless, alone, uncherished,
Her mother-love will not die out.
So she croons an old tune, all the long afternoon.

To the vine on the old water spout.

It may be the world doesn't need her,
It may be the world doesn't care
For the old lonely soul whose eyes are so dim.
Whose voice is as thin at her hair.
It may be the world has forgotten—
And yet I haven't a doubt
God planted that seed—for he saw there was need
For the vine on the old water spout!

The Read to Fame To-day From the Beokman. By the old Encyclopædia, in those bulky tomes I see. There's a bright historic setting, and that setting is for me:

for me;
For the wind is in that quarter, and the publishers exclaim:
"Lay it back, you budding author; lay it back for hopes of fame." That's the road to heights of fame, where the lucre pays the game; Can you 'ear the bloomin' dramatist a beggin' of

Can you 'ear the bloomin dramatist a break of the same?

Of the dizzy heights of fame
Where the publishers exclaim:
"Can't you let us 'ave-well, anythink—that bears your honored name!" Pick me out one of the Louis: they will like th

worst the best:
One who broke the most Commandments, and who rather cracked the rest;
For the wind is in that quarter, an' it's there I'll For the wind is in that quality, make a name-me the old historic setting runs the rapid road to That's the road to heights of fame, Where the lucre pays the game: Can you 'ear the bloomin' dramatist a-beggin' the same?

the same?

O, the dizzy heights of fame
Where the publishers exclaim:
"Can't you let us 'ave-well, anythink-that bears
your honored name?" BEATRICE HANGCOM. Verses on Literary Topics

From the Reader. Do the various illustrations of the illustrator illustrate? Do the pictures that be picture. The writer's writing explicate: So that the reader, reading. If he need a clearer sight, will find the illustrator's illustrations give him light?

The dictionary is full of words: A vast vocabulary of birds Which dy in all directions when Somebody shoot them with a pen. A helter-skelter flock, they fly And flutter for a while, then die; Except a few which join in song To help the world to move along.

## Man's Best Friend. From Everywhere.

From Exerpulere.
A glant of dogs; with soft silk fur.
Polsed head of an intellectual size.
And two straight, luminous hero-eyes.
A tall whose gestures were eloquence;
A bark with a germ of common sense.
And this dog looked, upon the whole,
As if he had gathered some crumbe of soul
That fell from the feast God spread for man--Looked like a line of the human plan.

There went with his atrong, well-balanced stride A dignity oft to man denied. God's humblest brutes, where'er we turn. Are full of lessons for man to learn. That night that he crouched by the yielding door, and two grim, murderous thieves, or more, Had bribed the locks with their books of steel, He fought with more than a henchman's seal; For sleeping loved ones' treasures and life. He conquered rogue and builet and knife.

He conquered rogue and bullet and anie.

He saw distress with a quick, sure eye,
And heard the half-choked drowning cry:
A living lifeboat, soon he bore
A half-drowned man to the welcome shore.
And when the wife of the rescued one
Wept him her love for the great deed done,
And fondled him in a warm embrace,
He talked with his fondest, kind old face,
And said, "I have shown you nothing new;
It is what we live for and love to do.
In lake or river, or sea or bay,
My race are resouers every day;
In the snowy guils 'mid hills above
My race brings life to the race we love."

The soul of the humble brute has fied; The grand old dog lies still and dead. Oh, manilke brain and godlike hear! You were made to carry a noble part You did, old dog, the best you knew, And that is better than most men do; And that is better than most men up.
And if ever I get to the great, just place.
I shall look for your honest, kind old face.
WILL CARLETON

The Old Suburban Faces From the Chicago Tribune. I have had seatmates. I have had companions, in the crowded smoker, is the tardy milk trains; All, all are gone, the old suburban faces. I have been hustling, I have been hurrying, Boiling my breakfast food, gulping down my coffee Rushing to meet the old suburban faces. I have stood, I have sat down on the coal box, Reading my paper, grumbling like the others; Watching them scowl, the old suburban faces. Ghostlike I wander through the crowded coaches Peering at the strangers that are all about me; Seeking to find the old suburban faces. Friends and fellow sufferers, where are ye all? is this some other planet? Or am I dresming? Where have they gone, the old suburbas faces? Ab. yes! I see it all. I've missed the dummy, And caught a through train, filled with rank ou

They're on shead, the old suburban faces

Weather Cycles and Farmers' Almanaes

A correspondent writes to the Weather Bureau of the United States:
"The fact has come under my observa tion that a great many farmers and country people place a good deal of confidence in the predictions of so-called 'weather prophets' chose vivid imaginations are portrayed in the pages of nearly all cheap almanacs.

"It is true that a few prognosticators ap-

pear to base their forecasts on astronomical phenomena. If there is any question at all as to whether their researches might be an aid to the science of meteorology, it would not seem best to interfere. "It does not seem right, however, that

these 'weather prophets' should be allowed to publish such worthless predictions, which are not only in direct opposition to the work of the Weather Bureau, but by their wide-spread circulation through the country prove an actual injury to the less intelligent nasses of our population.

! feel sure that any action taken to prevent such enterprises will prove an important aid in effecting a still greater scope and efficiency in the work of the Weather Bu-The Bureau's reply is in part: "We are

encouraged to believe that the weather fore-casts of the ordinary farmers' almanacs re not greatly relied upon, and that those who have moneyed interests at stake are daily guided in their transactions by the published forecasts of the Weather Bureau. Although the predictions of the aimanacs do not command confidence, yet, the mere fact that they are regarded with lenience by so many persons suffices to show how ittle the spirit of modern meteorology has as yet replaced the ancient belief in longrange weather forecasts. Perpetual motion, squaring the circle, transmutation of metals, and many other errors are banished from men's minds, but planetary influences, for-

tune telling and lotteries still have their devotées. "We fully recognize the value of the work of those long-range forecasters who are comparing early weather records with those of the present day and are searching for cycles, by means of which the weather at distant times may be foreseen. They have a tedious work before them, and will, we fear, reap

very unsatisfactory results. The brilliant success of Schwabe, who observed the sun spots year after year until he was able, in 1851, to announce that there was a periodicity in their frequency, followed. as it very soon was, by the discovery of a parallel period in the disturbances of the magnetic needle, has led numerous stu-dents to search for similar parallel periods in various meteorological phenomena, although no one knows why the spottedness of the sun should thus affect the earth's atmosphere. Of course, the hypothesis that it does so may be accepted as a working hypothesis, but we think it necessary to caution our readers against spending much time in search

f sun-spot weather periods. They have thus far proven very elusive. "On reviewing the work of the century, we are impressed with the conviction that although we now know more about the sun and our atmosphere, yet we do not know much more about the connection between the two. It seems unlikely that we shall ever

two. It seems unlikely that we shall ever find any simple cycles in atmospheric phenomena or any simple relations between solar and atmospheric phenomena.

"Since the days of Galileo meteorologists must treat the solar radiation as uniform and must study the mechanics of an atmosphere on a rough round surface under a uniform solar radiation. It is only after we have solved the mathematical difficulties involved in this latter problem that we shall be prepared to study with success the influence of the variations of the solar radiation."

THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. The London Times publishes the following summary of the results of the National Ant-

arctic Expedition, contributed by a member of First. The discovery of extensive land at the east extremity of the great ice barrier. Second—The discovery that McMurdo B. is not a "bay," but a strait and that Mounts Erebus and Terror form part of a compara -

Erebus and Terror form part of a comparatively small island.

Third—The discovery of good winter quarters in a high latitude—viz., 77° 50° S., 186° 42° E.—with land close by suitable for the erection of magnetic observations, &c. The lowest temperature experienced was 92° of frost Fahrenheit.

Fourth—An immense amount of scientific work over tweive months in winter quarters, principally physical and biological.

Fifth—Numerous and extensive sledge journeys in the spring and summer, covering a good many thousand miles, of which the principal is Capt. Scott's journey, upon which a latitude of 82° 17′ south was attained, and an immense tract of new land discovered and charted as far as 83° 30′ south, with peaks and ranges of mountains as high as 14,000 feet.

feet.
Sixth—The great continental inland ice reached westward at a considerable distance from the coast, at an altitude of 9,793 feet.
Seventh—A considerable amount of magnetic work at sea, also soundings, deep sea dredging, &c. RIGH WINDS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Monthly Weather Review prints a long account of high winds registered at Weather Bureau stations on the Pacific Coast, from which a few extracts are taken, as follows On Feb. 25, 1902, at Point Reyes, the day opened with a severe southeast storm in progress. At 10 A. M. the wind velocity measured 90 illes per hour, and so continued till noon. requently reaching 98 to 100 miles for short The extreme velocity was 103 eriods. niles-one mile in 35 seconds. On March the extreme velocity was 107 miles. On May is there were 102 miles recorded in a single is there were 102 miles recorded in a single hour, with an extreme velocity of 120 miles. The storm lasted 72 hours. For 48 hours the average velocity was 72 miles. For the next 24 hours it was 78 miles; for the last 12 of these hours it was 84 miles and for the last 12 of these hours it was 84 miles and for the last 6 the velocity was 88. Four thousand seven hundred miles are recorded during the storm, that is, a light object, like a feather, would have been carried 4,700 miles away by a wind blowing at this constant rate. On Jan. 20, 1886, the extreme velocity recorded at Cape Mendocin was 144 miles. The highest velocities over a 5-minute period at certain Eastern stations is: Hatteras, 105 miles: Galveston, 100 miles; Kittyhawk (N. C.), 100 miles. On Feb. 26, 1886, at Mount Washington, the 3-hour movement of the wind was 925 miles, at the rate of 115.6 miles per hour. The 24-hour movement was 2673 miles, or nearly 111 miles per hour, on the average. The foregoing figures are all based on readings of the Robinson cup-anenometers. Its indications are certainly too high. At a speed of 50 miles it reads velocities about 9 miles too great, and at higher speeds the error is relatively greater. our, with an extreme velocity of 120 miles

NEW RULES IN TALE COLLEGE The Yale University Corporation at the May meeting approved the recommendations the academical professors to extend the allowing each freshman to choose five out of eight courses of study and to allow the substitution of advanced work in mathesubstitution of advanced work in mathematics or medern languages in place of Greek for admission to college. The new requirements for admission, which will go into effect in 1974, leave English, ancient history and Latin unchanged, but will allow Greek to be wholly or in part superseded by an additional amount of mathematics or by a thorough knowledge of either French or German. In the freshman year the eight courses open to the class, five of which must be elected, are Greek, Latin, French, German, In its required that three of the five courses elected must be in continuation of the five studies—Greek, Latin, English, mathematics, or a modern language—already pursued in the preparatory school.

THE PLACE OF MAN IN THE UNIVERSE.

The ideas of Alfred Russel Wallace upon the place of man in the universe were set forth in THE SUN for March 8 with a commentary which showed that they were, in the main, untenable. The same questions have been widely discussed in England. Mr. Wallace's original paper in the Fortnightly Review for March set forth that the universe was finite; that the solar system was situated at its centre; and that consequently conditions for the favorable development of the human race were presented on the earth not to be found elsewhere. One of the most complete rejoinders to these theses is by Prof. Turner of Oxford, who points out (also in the Fortnightly) that it is not yet proved that the universe is, in fact, finite; that there is properly speaking, no physical centre to the universe; even if it be limited; that even if the solar system occupied its geometric centre at a certain instant it would not long remain there, since the sun and the whole solar system is in rapid motion; and, finally, that there is no good reason why life may not be developed at one as well as at another situation within the universe as we know it. The controversy is probably ended and should never have been beguverned. THE PLACE OF MAN IN THE UNIVERSE.

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please answer these questions about Jean Mesiler, the Champagne priest, who left, as his last will and testament, a legacy of atheism: 1. In what month and day was he born in year 1978; also what day of month and month of year 1733 did he die? 2. Did he receive the last rites of the Church on his deathbed? 3. Was he buried in his garden in accordance with his wish? 4. When and where was his testament first published?

1. He was born at Mazerny, June 15, 1664, not in 1668; he died in 1729, not in 1733. Your dates are those given by Voltaire, but Larousse says they

those given by Voltaire, but Larousse says they are wrong. 2. We do not know; Voltaire and Larousse do not say. The latter possibly suggests that he did. His opinions were not known until that he did. His opinions were good stand-after he died; so as a priest in apparent good stand-ing, he would receive them. 3. We do not know. 4. Voltaire published a portion of the first part of the testament in Holland in 1762, dating it 1742.

Suppose I find myself in a strange town without a single acquaintance, how can I cash a postal order or check, as both the post office and banks insist upon identification?

INEXPERIENCED. You should have identification papers of some sort with you.

is it true that the oscillation of the pendulum of a clock is affected to such an extent in the New York skyacrapers that clocks above the floor of any tall building are constantly subject to regulating, and that watches when worn by those having offices on floors above the seventh story are also erratic or cranky in their mode of keeping time? I have been told that the turning of the world on its axis affects these high buildings more than those of ordinary height. Is there an ounce of truth in all this?

What is the proper pronunciation of the heroine's name in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello." How did Salvini call her, and how is the name pronounced in Italy to-day?

E. A. L. The Shakespearean pronunciation is Des det mona, accented on the third syllable; Salvini said Des-day-mona, accenting the second syllable The name is not Italian.

Can you tell what has become of a brass cannon which in 1872 stood in the old arsenal in Central Park? The gun is said to have been taken at York town, to have been presented to Gen. John S. Cropper of Virginia, and by some members of the Cropper family to the city of New York. Nothing is now known about the gun at the Department of Parks, the American Museum of Natural History or at the Adjutant-General's office in Albany, as I have official letters to that effect.

I have official letters to that effect.

Despite your certainty in answering the question about the laying of eggs in last Sunday's paper. I think you have slipped. I understand the process by which you arrived at the statement that a hen lays two thirds of an egg in a day, but I shall be glad if you can detect any false reasoning in the following solution:

Let us make "improper fractions" of the mixed numbers. Thus: If 32 of a hen lay 5.2 of an egg in 3.2 days, &c. On these conditions 1.2 a hen will lay 1.2 an egg in 1.2 a day, and 2.2 of a hen will lay 2.2 eggs in 2.2 days, or an egg a day.

Since all fractions have the same ratio as their numerators when their denominators are the same, the problem can be stated still more simply thus:

If 3 hens lay 3 eggs in 3 days, what does one lay in one day? (that, of course, is the whole problem). To me there is no question that the terms make a her lay an egg a day, but if I'm wrong forgive me, lay 12 eggs in 7 days, but if I'm wrong forgive me.

It is a pleasure to forgive Mr. Ellis. When Chaos

It is a pleasure to forgive Mr. Ellis. When Chaos was a boy and Old Night was attending a school for girls at Trenton, N. J., this same error was a classic. Edward Everett Hale, in one of those truthful tales of his that fortunately escaped amend ment by the proofreader, describes the wrecking of the Southern Confederacy by a schoolteacher (it was a woman of course), who with malignant purpose taught the South for twenty years in ad-vance that nine times six is fifty six. This hen story if permitted to lay eggs at the rate prescribed by Mr. Ellis would wreck the solar system; she would wreck old pl, dear to mathematicians; all the bridges would fall down. So many dire things would happen that, as was indicated before, it is pleasanter to

for give Mr. Ellis than to agree with him and thereby to establish his heresy as true doctrine. to establish his heresy as true doctrine.

If a cow, says Mr. Ellis, gives twelve quarts of milk in one day, two cows will give twenty-four quarts in two days. He multiplies all his terms by two- and is content. Now, on the contrary, we maintain, before heaven and earth, that if a cow gives twelve quarts of milk in one day, two not in two days. Here we stand; we can do n other. And so with the Ellis Hen. If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half three hens will lay three eggs in a day and a half also; not in three days. Mr. Ellis's half a hen, too, will lay half an egg in a day and a half, not in the half day that Mr. Ellis so cruelly assigns to her

as a time limit. Let us be as kind to half a hen as we are to a hen and a half. My father is enjoying a pension from the British Government, for services in the Royal Irish Constabulary; his children are nearly all in the United States; he is anxious to come and reside here, but claims his pension would be forfeited if he resided outside of British territory. Will you please in form me how or if it is possible he could reside here and be in receipt of his pension.

G. S. S., Torrington, Conn.

Speaking generally, Great Britain does not pay ensions to persons living outside of her juris-liction. We doubt if your father can keep his pension if he comes here. With reference to the change of the Jewish Sab-bath to the Christian Sunday. "Gog." May 17, can find full abover in the works of Rev. A. H. Lewis, "Sabbath and Sunday" (1870) "Biblical Teachings Concerning" (1884) "Critical History of in the Chris-tain Church" (1886), all published by the American Sabbath Tract Society and "Critical History of Sunday Legislation," Appleton & Co. CABLL A. LEWIS.

Do I err in saving that since the origin of our flag in 1777, a million people have given up their lives for it?

E. S. E. We think you do. The casualties for the earlier wars are not recorded completely, but are com arattuely small. The Civil War cost the lives of 358,528 Union soldiers, while the other wars add approximately 5,000 deaths; the total in the greater wars would then be about 364,000 for the killed in tion and died of wounds. The deaths in the

to these figures. Will you give me the brand mark of the cattle in President Roosevelt's ranch? I do not find I in his books, though other brands are mentioned. F. H. B.

I have a book on astronomy entitled "Celestial Scenery and the Sidereal Heavens." The author is the inventor of the aerial reflector. The book is old and torn, hence the question: Who is the author.

W. H. DEW. The author was Thomas Dick. a once famous writer on astronomical subjects. He was born in Scotland in 1774: in 1838 he published "Celestial Scenery." and n 1840 "The Sidereal Heavens." He died in 1857.

How much is 2 multiplied by 0? My theory is; he subject spoken of 13 two, therefore if you have 2 and multiply it by nothing (which in fact, includes no process whatever) you still have the 2 ou began with, so the answer is two. P. R. B. Your theory might serve with dollars or hats, if you can actually multiply dollars or hats by nothing. In your question you are to multiply 2 by 0; that is, you take 2 as a factor 0 times, and have twice as an answer; which is 0. "Nothing" therefore is the answer.

Is the westernmost point of Alaska further west of San Francisco than San Francisco is of New York etty. Jr. W.W. Jr. San Francisco is 48° 24' 57' west of New York: and Attu Island, the westernmost point of Alaska is 65° 0' west of San Francisco. So your question is answered affirmatively.

C. P. ce P .- The ezann or a:an, the call to prayer of the Mohammedans, is said always to be in Arabic, which is to Islam what Latin is to the Roman Cathoc Church. The full call, transliterated from the rabic, is as follows:

Arabic, is as follows:

Allahu akbar! Allahu akbar! Allahu akbar!

Allahu akbar! Ashhadu an la liaha illa 'llah! Ashhadu an la lisha illa 'llah! Ashhadu an la lisha illa 'llah! Ashhadu anna Mihammadan rasulu-'llah! Ashhadu anna Mihammadan rasulu-'llah! Ashhadu anna Muhammadan rasulu-'llah! Ashhadu anna Muhammadan rasulu-'llah! Ashhadu anna Hayya 'ala 'a-salat! Hayya 'ala 'l-falah! 'l-falah! Hayya 'ala 'l-falah! Hayya 'ala 'l-falah! Hayya 'ala 'l-falah! 'l-falah! 'l-falah! 'l-falah! 'l-falah! 'l-falah! 'l-fal

four times!: I testify that there is no God but Go four times; I testify that Mohammed is the prophet of God [twice]; come to prayer [twice]; come to salvation [twice]; God is most great [twice]; there is no God hut God." In the night and at the early norning call, after the second "Hayya 'ala 's saltia." the Muezzin adds: "As-salate khairun mina 'n naumi, as salatu khairun mina 'n-naumi' ("Prayer is better than sleep, prayer is better than sleep") and then ends the call in the regular way.

From time to time the statement appears that ther re but seven fundamental tokes. Will you kindly are but seven fundamental harder (2) what the seven the lime if this statement is correct, (2) what the seven fundamental jakes are, and (3) when and by whom were they found out and classified? L. M. H. Mark Twain made this discovery, we believe but we do not know where he announced it.

G. E .- As adjectives qualify nouns, while ab verbs qualify verbs, it follows that you should use an adjective when describing your health, and an adverb when describing the condition of your sensory powers; that is, that you feel be you are not quite "fit," and that you feel badly when for any reason your sense of touch is impaired.

T. C. A. and W. H. J .- Edward Stokes, who killed Pisk, was restored to the rights of citizenship by Gov. Cleveland; we do not know the date. W. M .- A four-shilling plece-a double florinissued occasionally by the British Mint: it is not

M. J. C. The parents of W. R. Hearst were | and said:

Protestants and Americans

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KEPT HIS EYES OPEN.

Young Man Makes a Valuable Discovery in the Diamond Mines at Kimberley. When the negro laborers descend into the diamond mines at Kimberley, they hew out the hard diamantiferous earth and put it in wooden tubs which are hauled on stout wires to the surface where the earth is spread over the ground to undergo for several months the softening influences of heat and cold. When it is soft enough it is shovelled into the washing machines where the dirt is separated from the rough

diamonds and other larger mineral substances. The mixture of minerals remaining is known as concentrates. It was necessary until recently to go very carefully over the concentrates to pick out the garnets and many other foreign substances until nothing remained but the rough diamonds. This is a slow and laborious operation, but it has been an essential part of the mining industry

until it was superseded by a discovery made

a while ago. Among the employees in the sorting room was Fred Kersten, a bright young fellow, was Fred Kersten, a bright young tenow, who quietly went to work to try to discover a way to separate the diamonds from other stones more quickly and easily than could be done by the slow process of hand picking. He told no one of the problem he was working at but kept on with his experiments, not a whit discouraged by his many failures, to find an efficient process.

One day, by the merest accident, he made the discovery he was after. A rough diamond and a garnet happened to be lying on a small board on the bench where he was working. He happened to pick up one end of the board when the garnet limited off but the diamond remained. who quietly went to work to try to dis-

slipped off, but the diamond remained. This was a phenomenon worth investigating. Kersten found that there was a

coating of grease on the board which had retained the diamond, while the garnet slipped off. He procured a wider board, coated one one side of it with grease and dumped a Indian wars certainly cannot have added \$50,000 few handfuls of concentrates on it. Then he found that by holding the board in a slightly inclined position and vibrating it, all the concentrates except the diamonds

moved to the lower end and fell off while

the diamonds remained in place. Then he invented a machine by which his discovery might be utilized. One part of his machine was a slightly inclined table coated with grease and vibrating when the machine was in motion. Another part was a sort of hopper through which the concentrates, with a small current of water, passed to the surface of the vibrating table. Considerable study was required to perfect the apparatus, but at last the machine was completed and the big diamond men were invited to witness the new method of separating diamonds from the rest of the concentrates.

The invention was an entire success All the garnets and other minerals that are not wanted pass over the surface of the table while every diamond, large or small, is retained. A more simple and complete device for saving time, labor and loss of diamonds could not be invented. The entire work is now done by machinery hand picking has been wholly superseded. and both the young inventor and the owners of the diamond mines are profiting by the new labor saving device.

AN OLD-TIME COMMENCEMENT. More Fun for Boys Then Than Now, Thinks One Man With Sons of His Own.

"I have a letter from my youngest, reminding me that I am due at his school commencement," said a fine old man to his neighbor the other evening, as they sat on the forward deck of one of the Sound "Of course, you are going?"

"I guess so. He is the last of the lot. I saw all the others-five of them, as you know-finish, and I guess I must see the kid round up. But, Horace, it makes me think I am getting old. "Nearly sixty years ago, Horace, old Prof. Dodd, principal of the seminary where I finished, had his commencement

church in town. We had a platform rigged up over the pulpit, and on either side was a dressing room made of some sort of oil calico.
"Some of the crack reciters were trotted out for the entertainment of the people who came in. One that I remember was the son of a prominent physician of the town. He was the one boy of the school who had made sufficient headway in his

exercises in the auditorium of the biggest

Latin to make a showing. He was reading Is issued occasionally by the British Mint: it is not in regular circulation, however.

B. and L. M.—We do not know what legal right your stepfather has to the property; you should consult a lawyer.

J. L. K.—The side of a coin bearing the date is head only when the coin bears no head or figure.

J. T. C. K.—The side of a coin bearing the date is head only when the coin bears no head or figure.

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man, right off. I've been looking for a clerk who can read the labels on my bottles, and I think you can hit the nail on the

head.
"That rather roiled Prof. Dodd, who

"That rather roiled Prof. Dodd, who replied:

"The intent of the compliment is appreciated, but the seminary doesn't teach drug store Latin."

"When the exercises were finished, including a declamation by one young man, who gave 'Lochiel's Warning,' taking the parts of Lochiel and the Wizard, in one key, Prof. Dodd announced that the school was to take an outing at his expense. The livery teams of the town and a few private rigs took the school away. Prof. Dodd and his Latin scholar led the procession.

"We drove down the main street and out upon the white pike, and down to the bank of a creek with which all us were more or less familiar. It was piping hot that

bank of a creek with which all us were more or less familiar. It was piping hot that day. Prof. Dodd had secured some Indian cances, and we paddled them Indian fashion. "We had a spread and some speeches, and a few songs, and then came Prof. Dodd's capeheaf. We were to go swimming. The hurrahs for Dodd which followed might have been heard in the town if the wind had been right.

"I suppose, Horace, you've been swimming? But did you ever know what it was to go swimming after you had been tied up in your Sunday school clothes in a stuffy room for half a day? That was the greatest swim I ever had.

in Gordian knots which the blade of Alexander could not have cut.

"Whatever else Dodd was, he was no Alexander. When he came out of the water he undertook the feat with his teeth that Alexander undertook with a blade, but he couldn't budge the knots. While he tried with his might, and in agony, there welled up from the brush, ever and anon, that cryphich has cheared the heart of many a which has cheered the heart of many boy on similar occasions: 'Chaw bee Chaw beef!'

It was a low down trick. But, you know, "It was a low down trick. But, you know, Horace, when we were boys we didn't know any of the scientific tricks of the present generation. We were not altogether heartless, however. We brought Dodd back to the village in one of the covered rigs, and carried him to his room in a blanket.
"We didn't mean to do him any dirt, but, would you believe it, it broke his heart. He quit the village, and the last I ever heard of him he was running a threshing machine out in the State of Leslie M. Shaw.
"I am going up to see the kid finish, and I'll bet he won't have half the tun in his finish that his dad had, but I wouldn't have him know what I have told you for all that he expects me to do for him."

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